of what I saw and heard, without any attempt to magnify my own peril, or to show my feelings,

which, in truth, were at times rather shaky.

I went, at your bidding, to interview, if po enry Berry Lowery, and spread in your co the facts for and against his lawless band. Henry Berry Lowery and Boss Strong are beyond th reach of earth's reporters, and incapacitated from soing harm to the community.

The three remaining outlaws I have seen in their hiding places, their cabins, swamps and "blinds." Your correspondent has eaten with them and heard their account of the murderous wrongs done them and the blood-curdling stories of their terrible

Fear, loathing, pity and kindlier feelings, would mingle as I heard the cruelty that drove them to the swamps and the wicked deeds that drew them

from their hiding places.
In Scuffletown are condensed and intensified two extremes that more or less pervade Southern so-ciety, and it is snown here how they mutually de-velop each other; how "Loweryism" is the resultant evil of Ku Kluxism, and how Ku Kluxism is fungus of lawless radicalism. No matter which m first the other is the wicked sequence.

WHY THE OUTLAWS ARE NOT TAKEN. The blacks and mulattoes are very numerous in that country, and, besides the blood sympathy, they know the murderons deeds that drove them to outlawry, and they pity them. There may be no ganization among them, but merely some sym-sthizers whom they understand. One day when I was at Moss Neck station with Steve Lowery and Andrew Strong, as the train came up they drew back, saying they must cover themselves, for there was some one on the train looking for them, and Donahoe was in the cars, and they nad heard from Wilmington that I was coming to see them efore I reached their neighborhood.

Among the colored people of Robeson county there is a great deal of

IGNORANCE AND SUPERSTITION. and everything comes to them through a discolored Pretended friends and butter enemies empoison their minds. So, to the question often asked, why, as there are but three of them, and ne out to the depots, travel around to the stores and go where they please, are they not shot? the answer is, the man who would attempt it does it at the peril of his life. The Saunders is a warning would go among these people as a spy. And even to "Interview" them your correspondent knows there is peril; for the represenative of the press may be proclaimed an outlaw by ibility of an oath to guard their country's eace, and where there is no law there is no trans gression. Wise justices, who would preserve the law intact by withdrawing it from all men! Or if a correspondent would escape the death permit of these Robeson jurists his life might be worthless;

INSTIGATED BY THE VALOROUS EDITORIALS of an ex-minister of charity, might feel it to be his duty to shoot your interviewer and free the country of a pest worse than the Lowerys.

This implacable hate towards everything that posite party festers the sore and makes the work of These three men

ARE NOT SUCH DEMONS. Tom Lowery is of a sullen turn, but Steve Lowery and Andrew Strong are shrewd men, not beyond They are desperate men-not natural demoniacs, but goaded to a desperate struggle for life. They show the fell spirit of revenge, and knowing that capture would be death they will fight to the last. Theft is of necessity their livelihood; for they cannot work in the field with a price of \$5,000 on their heads. They do not go to the well without

their pistols and guns, leaders and the cruel ones of this band are gone, and if they knew how to accomplish it the rest would be glad to leave their haunts and their

sympathies, and half disposed to find some apology for Ku Kluxism in the lawless and mercenary acts of political bummers, I must say, without a word of justification or apology for the state of things I found, that Loweryism is the revengeful, wicked, but certain outgrowth of Ku Kluxism. The lawless shooting down of negroes, and the brutal-treatment of them have made them cry for revenge, and have made them outlaws. My visit to the land of the Lowerys has taught me not to excuse but to pity

CONFIRMATION BY ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY.

Twenty-Four Young Ladies "Confirmed in Heart.

firmed twenty-four young ladies in the chapei of the Convent of the Sacred Heart. The chapel was most tastefully decorated for the occasion, the choicest flowers being on the altar and the most beautiful sacred emblems being used. The benches at which the young ladies knelt during the service were ornamentally covered, a taper burned ever each and bouquets of flowers re-lieved the artificial ornamentation. Three benches were placed in the centre of the chapel were placed in the centre of the chapel in three rows, and around them the parents and friends of the postulants had seats. The Archbishop was attended by the Rev. Father McNierney, Bishop elect of Albany; Rev. Father Kearney, of the Cathedral; Rev. Father Merick and Rev. Father Robert. The young ladies were all dressed in waite, with veils, and waiked from the sacristy to the chapel in procession, carrying bouquets of flowers and lighted tapers. They were followed by a number of the children of the convent schools, who were also dressed in white. Previous to the beginning of mass, which was said by the Archbishop, two of the young ladies, converts to the Catholic Church, were baptized. At the communion of the mass the twenty-four postulants received their first communion. After the mass the Archbishop addressed the newly condrmed in most affecting language, explaining to them the great sacraments they had received, and telling them to look upon the day as the happiest of their lives. In after years they would look upon it as that upon which God had received them into full communion with His Church, and, as it were, placed upon their brows the seal of His acceptance of them as His own. A new life should open for them. The body and blood of Jesus would now nourish their souls with ever increasing power, and its efficacy lead them to greater perfection and a closer union with the Father's love. They would be strengthened in grace, and their inth be made stronger and more enduring. The Archbishop went on to speak of the failin of the Church, the trials to which every Christian was exposed, and the assistance to overcome these trials whiten was conferred by the sacraments. In the aiternoon, at two o'clock, the ceremony of the renewal of the outlismal vows took place. Each of the girls approached the sanctuary, and, standing at a desk upon which the Blobe was land, repeated a formula of words, while doing so laying her hand on the Biole and thus solemnly professing her faith. The service closed with Benediction of t

GERMAN REFORM.

The German Reform Central Committee Preparing for the Municipal Campaign-Joint Action with the Council of Political

The Central Committee of the German Reform organizations, Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer presiding, met at the Beethoven Maennerchor Hall last even-ing, when Mr. Theo. Giaubenskiee, on behalf of lag, when Mr. Theo. Glaubenskiee, on behalf of the Executive Committee, submitted a report, embracing a resolution calling upon the different Assembly district organizations for the Senatorial districts to hold primaries, in view of the municipal election, to follow after the passage of the city charter. The Executive Committee in addition submitted a plan for joint action with the Council of Political Reform in reference to this matter, as agreed upon by a sub-committee, by a similar committee of the Council of Political Reform, as follows:—That a convention of delegates from the Council of Political Reform and from the German reform organizations shall be formed to nominate candidates for the several city offices, and to act as a board of apportionment in assigning to each body the number of delegates that are to meet in their Senatorial districts for the purpose of making local nominations, these nominations subject to the approval of the convention. Further, that the practical work of the campaign shall be conducted by the above convention in conjunction with the Committee of Seventy. These propositions were subjected to a unanimous vote.

beam and 17 inches deep, is being completed at pier 27 East River, for a voyage across the Atlantic. She is creating much excitement since the object of her is creating much excitement since the object of her building has leaked out. Those who have seen her and are familiar with navigation express their be-lief in her sea-going qualities.

CONGRESS

Pacific Railroad Bills in the Senate.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS

The Army Appropriation Bill Passed in the House.

BECK BITING A FILE.

Ben Butler and What His Loyalty Cost.

The Sailors' Protection Bill Passed.

The Representatives to Attend the Morse Celebration.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1872. IN MEMORY OF MORSE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the resolutions adopted by the House of Representaand on motion of Mr. SUMNER they were tempora-

The House bill for the relief of the settiers on the public lands in Iowa under the Homestead act was

WESTERN RAILROADS. Mr. Pomeroy, (rep.) of Kam. from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting the right of way for a railway from Salt Lake to Portland,

Oregon, which was passed.
Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill extending the time for the completion of the Iron Mountain Railroad to

completion of the Iron Mountain Railroad to Helena, Ark.

Mr. CLAYTON, (rep.) of Ark., introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at Little Rock.

Un motion of Mr. Stewarf, (rep.) of Nev., Friday, the 19th inst., was assigned for the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Pacine Railroads.

TOAGS,

THE VANCE-ABBOTT CONTEST.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, gave notice that on Thursday next ne wound call up the case of J. C. Abbott, who claims a seat as Senator from North Carotina.

Mr. CAMERON, (rep.) of Pa., gave notice that on Wednesday he would call up the bill relating to the French spoliation claims.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of the

French spoilation claims.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of the indicate the consideration of the indicate the continued all day.

The bill gave rise to the annual discussion of our linear policy, and continued all day.

Mr. Wright, (rep.) of Iowa, moved to amend the appropriation for the feton show indians in mortana from \$500,000 to \$200,000.

Mr. Sawyer, (rep.) of S. C., said that the Secretary of the Interior thought the \$500,000 necessary in order to feed and take care of those lintins, because if they were not provided for they would be almost certain to interfere with the operations on the line of the Northern Pacific Ralleoad, and it would then become necessary to spend a greater sum in fighting them.

PRESIDETS ON THE PACIFIC RALLEOADS.

Mr. Schurz, (rep.) of Mo., introduced a bill in reference to the carriage of freight and passengers by the Union Pacific Ralleoad and its branches. The bill sets forth the provisions of the acts of 1802 and 1804 that the Union Pacific Rallroad and its branches chartered at the same time should be operated as one continuous connected line, and that they should not discriminate against each other as to time or rates or in any other way. It then states that some of the branch roads complain that they are discriminated against in violation of the law, and as a remedy it provides that either of the companies aggrieved may cummence a suit or suits, either at law or in equity, in any Circuit Court of the United States, or in any Territorial Court having jurisdiction, and that on the final hearing the Court may render a judgment for all damage sustained by the complainant, and may enforce its judgments by sequestration or by execution and sale of the road and franchises, and, if deemed necessary, may decree A forestitute of the United States, of the offending company. The bill also provides that in all cases where the Union Pacific Rairoad and the brancaes, or any of them, cannot agree upon terms for the transportation of freight an

and conditions as he may prescribe, or he may re-port the facts to the President of the United States, to be transmitted to Congress for such action as

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1872. On motion of Mr. Shelbon, (rep.) of La., the Senate amendment to the House ball changing the boundaries of the collection district of Brazos de Santiago, Texas, was concurred in.

Mr. HAWLEY, (rep.) of lil., from the Committee on

Mr. Hawley, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee one Public Lands, reported a bill authorizing joint entry by pre-exemption settlers. Passed.

THE FARRAGUE STATUE.

On motion of Mr. Tyner, (rep.) of Ind., the Senate amendment to the House bill to erect a colossal states of Admiral Farragut was concurred in.

Mr. Mercur, (rep.) of Pa., from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill authorizing the appointment by the United States Court of deputy clerks on the application of the Clerk, and the compensation to be paid by the Clerk. Passed.

THE BAILOUS' REGISTE BILL.

The bill for the appointment of Shipping Commissioners was finen taken up under the operation of the previous question.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of M. Y., called attention to the novel spectacle of the House passing a bill some twenty sections of which had never been read.

Mr. COMGER, (rep.) of Mich., remarked that that was the fault of the gentleman from New York and himself, who had occupied the time which would have been better spent in reading the bill. (Langher.)

By manimous consent the reading of the bill was would have been better spent in reading the bill. (Laughter.)

Ry unanimous consent the reading of the bill was

would have been better spent in reading the bill. (Laughter.)

By manimous consent the reading of the bill was resumed and completed.

During the reading of the bill Mr. Wood made an effort to present a remostrance against it from the Board of Underwriters of New York, but objection was made as the bill was under the operation of the previous question.

Various amendments, principally of a verbal or unimportant character, were offered to several of the sections and were agreed to.

Mr. Garrield, (rep.) of Ohio, offered an amendment requiring all fees, penalties and other revenues paid under this act to be paid into the Treasury, and that disbursements under this bill shall only be made under a specific appropriation.

Messrs, Covode and Holman, (dem.) of Ind., opposed the amendment, as changing the whole character of the bill.

Mr. Garrield withdrew the amendment, and then, on the motion of Mr. Conogra, an amendment was agreed to that all extra fees, besides those fixed the schedule, shall be

PAID INTO THE TREASURY.

The bill was then passed without the yeas and nays.

THE MORSE MEMORIAL CELEBRATION.

On the motion of Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., the House resolved that it will take part in the memoria services on Thesday evening, 16th mst., in honor of the memory of Professor Morse, under the anspices of the National Morse Monument Association, and that for that purpose it will assemble on that evening in the hall of the House, and that the Speaker will preside on the occasion.

THE EEARSARGE FRIZE MONEY.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, (rep.) of Conn., from the Committee on Naval Adairs, reported a bill to pay to the capitan (Winslow), officers and crew of the Kearsarge on the occasion of the destruction of the Alabama \$190,000 as the estimated value thereot, in the same manner as prize money. Mr. Starkweather explained the bill, cited precedents for it and advocated its passage.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Cass, approved the bill, but he wanted to have it amended by providing that

explained the bill, close precedents for it and advo-cated its passage.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., approved the bill, but he wanted to have it amended by providing that the amount shall be submitted to the arbitration at Geneva as a part of the direct damages sustained by the United States under the general term of the Mr. STARKWEATHER was alraid that the amendment would embarrass the bil, and he suggested that it should be offered as an independent propo-

Mr. BUTLER-1 desire that the money shall be

Mr. Butler-I desire that the money shall be paid out of money not others has appropriated IN THE ENGLISH TREASURY,

not in the United States Treasury.

Mr. Starkweather favored making England pay not only direct but indirect damages; but that matter should come up by itself.

Mr. Hale, (rep.) of Me., moved to amend the bill by striking out the words, "According to the law regulating prize cases," and inserting the words, "According to the pay roll of the ship at the time." Agreed to.

Mr. Cox, (dem), of N. Y., opposed the bill, arguing that prize money was a refle of the past; that it applied only to property captured, not destroyed, and that there should be no distinction in that respect between the army and bayy.

Mr. EROOKS, (defin.) of N. Y., coincided in the views expressed by Mr. Cox.

The but was then passed—yeas 89, nays 58.
Mr. Coughlan, (rep.) of Cal., from the Committee on Nayai Affairs, reported a bill to pay R. M. Green

\$10,000 in full for the use by the government of his patent machine for bending chain cable links con-necting shackles and tackle hooks, which was

passed.

Mr. Holman, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at Fort Madison, lowa. Passed.

The House then, at twenty minutes to three o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Holman in the chair, on the ARMY APPROPRIATION SILL.

Mr. WHITTHORNE (dem.) of Tenn., made a speech accusing the administration of extravagance.

Mr. Dickey, (rep.) of Pa., wanted to know how much Tennessee had contributed to the revenue of the government?

much Tennessee had contributed to the revenue of the government?

Mr. WhitrHorne replied that Tennessee con-tributed more than Pennsylvanta did. Pennsylvania was drawing from the people instead of contribut-ing to the revenue.

Mr. Coburn. (rep.) of Ind., said he would as soon expect an incendary who had on ned his noise to lecture him upon his expenditures in rebuilding it

A LECTURE PROM TENNESSEE

as to hear

A LECTURE PROM TENNESSEE

on the extravagance of the government. He asserted that the expenses of the army were not beyond the range of reasonable economy.

Mr. Dawes replied to some strictures made in a speech of Mr. Slocum some weeks age, in regard to politics in navy yards and armories.

Mr. Slocum, (dem. of N. Y., asserted on his honor that he knew of a case where, in the midst of the war and when the late of the country was at stake, one of the head mechanics in an armory, a mad of great skill, had been semoved and a politician pit in his place. No one date rise and deny that the navy yards were filled with politicians, He had positive proof that a delegation of republicians had come on to Wassington to get skilled men removed from the Charlestown Navy Yard and politicians appointed in their places.

Mr. Banks, (rep.) of Mass., said he had never asserted that men of politicial opinions were not employed in the Navy Yards. On the contrary he knew that they were. What he had said was that he had never had power to emore the appointment of men of the party to which he oclobed, Leading democrats in this neighborihood had offered to get friends of his appointed to the Charlestown Navy Yard, stating that they had the means of doing so, while he had not. He challenged Mr. Slocum to prove that a man had been removed from an armory

an armory
BECAUSE HE WAS A SKILLED ARMORER,
and that a pollucian was but in his place. (Laughter.) Did he (air, slocum) consider a man who had
political opinions as a criminal, to be excluded from appointments.

Mr. Dickey avowed his readiness at all times to curn democrats out or office and put republicans in

their pinces.

Mr. Banks—That is not done in the navy yards.

Mr. Butler—It ought to be,

Mr. Dioksy—I would do it. In the navy yards and
armories and everywhere.

A Voice on the Democratic Side—I do not doubt
that.

A VOICE ON THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE—I do not doubt that.

Mr. SLOCUM—Would you do it in violation of law?

Mr. DICKEY—It is no violation of law when two men are equally good; the politics of the men turn the scale always. He alluded to a remark of ar. Slocum, that when he and President Grant were lieutenauts there were no politics among the officers of the army. He congratulated Mr. Slocum and the President on having got out of that

SLOUGH OF HONORANCE OF FOLITICS.

He thought that Mr. Slocum deserved great credit and that General Grant deserved great credit for their success in politics, notwithstanding their want of early education in that line.

Mr. Bock, (dem.) of Kv., made several speeches charging that enormous sums had been used as a corruption land, and alieged that the War Department and the Navy Department had covered up the figures and evaded giving intelligible accounts of what had become of the money.

Mr. Dawes defended the Department and reminded the Rouse that the necounts of the War Department which Mr. Bock wanted furnished amounted to a pile

ONE MILE LONG AND TEN FEET DEEP.

(Laughter.)

Mr. BULLER remarked that there were ten or

ONE MILE LONG AND TEN FLET DESCRIPTION OF AND THE BUTTER THE BUTTER THE PROPERTY OF AND THE BUTTER THE BUTTER

Mr. Burler-Dig that come out of the Treasury Mr. BUTLER—Did that coole out.

I am taiking about the Treasury.

M. SLOCUM—No one aleges that they steal directly, but they steal indirectly.

Mr. Mongan, (dem.) of Ohio—What became of the Mr. Monoan, (dem.) of Ohio—What became of the \$450,000 stolen by Hodge and gambled away on Wall street?

Wall street?

Mr. BUTLER—Oh, yes! When I ask for anything spent in violation of law they tell me about a defaulter—a defaulter who came down to us from a former administration, and who carried on his career of crime until

A REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION CAUGHT HIM.

(Exultant language on the republican side.) That

Mr. L. Myens, (rep.) of Pa., said a republican

Mr. L. Myens, (rep.) of Pa., said a republican auministration punished him.

Mr. Beck repeased his charges against the War and Navy Departments, alleging that \$135,000,000 had been spent by the War Department within the last five years without appropriation, whereit the order of Congress, without the action of courts; spent largery for the purposes of corruption and to keep men loyal. He did not know what it had taken to keep the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) loyal. He know that in 1861, when he and Mr. Butler were democrats together, it took more trouble to keep the gentleman from Massacentsetts loyal than it did himself; and if it was ascertained what the gentleman was worth now and what he had been worth then, the question might be answered. All that he knew was that this money had gone in ways that Congress knew not of.

Mr. Butler called the House to witness that he had endeavored to keep within the proprieties of

Mr. Sutter called the house to whites that an had endeavored to keep within the propristies of decate and to deal with general principles. He asked Mr. Beck, whether it was becoming a man who occupied the piace which Henry Clay had once occupied to fling a vile stander at an opponent, for want of a better argument. He told the anecdote of the countryman liseening to an argument carried on by learned doctors in Latin, who said that he knew which side was getting the worst of the argument when he saw who got mad first.

He had served with Mr. Beck on the Committee on Appropriations for one Congress, and he called upon him to say whether in all his official actions he had not endeavored to protect the freasury as well as he (Mr. Beck) did. He would tell the gentleman what it cost to make him (Mr. Butler) loyal—the

FIRST GUN FIRED ON THE AMERICAN FLAG
at Fort Sumter. Then, without counting the cost, he had come into the field. He wished he had not

FIRST GUN FIRED ON THE AMERICAN FLAG
at Fort Summer. Then, without counting the cost,
he had come into the field. He wished he had met
the gentleman from Kentucky there, side by side
with him, and he should have been equally weil
pleased if he had met him on the other side.
(Laughter and applause on the republican side).

Mr. MORGAN, (dem.) of Olho, made a speech
against the administration, charging it with corruption and extravagance; a speech which Mr.
Dawes said he had heard twenty times in the
House, and seen it in democratic papers all over
the country.

Dawes said he had heard twenty times in the House, and seen it in democratic papers all over the country.

Mr. McChary, (rep.) of Iowa, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from the Secretary of War, stating the length of time, the number of additional cierks, and the cost of supplying the information which Mr. Beck's resolution called for, the time required being at least twelve months.

The committee then proceeded with the consideration of the bill in detal.

On the motion of Mr. Garriello an additional section was inserted making it unlawful to brand, mark or letter the body of a soldier by way of punishment, and expunging the word "corporal" from the forty-third article of war.

The committee rose and the bill was passed in the House without division.

AIR. SAWYER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The House then, at five o'clock, adjourned. The session to-morrow will be for debate only.

OBSECUTES OF GENERAL ANDERSON.

A Correction.

In the account of the obsequies of General Anderson, in our issue of the 4th inst., in Anderson, in our issue of the 4th inst, in the enumeration of the officers who were with Major Anderson at Fort Sunter, by a mistake of the reporter the name of brevet Major General Truman Seymour was omitted. Brevet Brizadier General James V. Romford, Colonel of the Eighth infantry, and who is the commander of the troops at David's Island, was substituted for General Seymour, who is at present on duty at Fortland Harbor, the omission of whose name was an oversight.

The Fort Sumpter Band. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-FORT HAMILTON, NEW YORK HARBOR,)

SIR-I notice in the HERALD of yesterday a sught

Sim—I notice in the HERALD of yesterday a sight mistake, but which affects me and my band greatly. In your account of the funeral procession of General Anderson you stated that the Governor's Island Band headed two companies of artiflery, instead of which it should have been the First United States Artiflery Band—the band which was at Fort Sumpter at the time of the bombardment, and which marched out at the head of the troops after the surrender. By the insertion of the above you will oblige. In the name of the band,

W. M. WATT,

Chief Musician First United States Artiflery Band.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT. The Watson Manufacturing Company, of Paterson, are building an iron bridge over a tributary of the are building an iron bridge over a tributary of the Hackensack River known as English Creek, about two miles below Hackensack village, the said bringe being built for the New Jersey Midiand Railroad. On Thursday morning two of the workmen engaged in the work lost their balance from the top of the bridge and fell into the water of the creek, neither rising to the surface after disappearing. It is supposed that they struck some projecting beam on the fall and were stunned. Several hours dredging resulted in the recovery of both bodies. One proved to be Joseph Smith, an unmarried young man boarding in Paterson, and the other was an cleerly man, whose name was not ascertained, He was a widower, with one daughter, and came to work for the Watsons from Westchester county. FUNERAL OF PROFESSOR MORSE.

The Services at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Panegyric on the Deceased by the Rev. Dr. Adams.

The Flags Half-Mast on Broadway for the Great Electrician.

Governor Hoffman, the Legislative Committer, Chamber of Commerce and Telegraphic Representatives Present at the Funeral.

The Remains Taken to Greenwood Cemetery for Interment.

Yesterday a stranger walking up or down Broadway could not have avoided noticing the many flags lowered half-mast high on the flagstaffs which pierce the air on the tops of the most prominent buildings on the great public thoroughfare. These tributes of respect memorialized by the American flag, drooped and waving to and fro sluggishly were the tokens of respect to Professor Morse, the inventor of the present telegraph system.

At the Madison square Presbyterian church over one hundred persons were assembled on the walk, and some were clustered in the street to witness the funeral ceremonies. At the entrance to the vestry Governor Hoffman stood, wearing a black beaver nat and a dark overcoat. Several staff officers were in the vicinity, bearing on their countenances visible signs of sorrow for the loss of the great electrician.

lected, but they were chiefly attracted by the possionity and promise of a show. There was no show whatever at the faneral of Professor Morse. ills funeral ceremonies well befitted his life-long career. Everything was in conformance with th dead man's character. It was, in fact, a telegraph times called, was borne around on the shoulders of half a dozen men from the residence of the man who has revolutionized the world by a thought of mechanism and genius, the people-men, women cession. The pallbearers were, nearly all of them, aged men. Some had been, as he had been, proenitors of a new idea, and they followed him his grave bowed in heart and soul. The dead man was of the Presbyterian falth, a most ardent believer and a champion of the doctrines which John Calvin taught to Servitus. In all his dealings he was a man of great probity and decision.

hair; Cyrus Field, who completed the Atlantic cable; Peter Cooper, bowed down with age: Cambridge Livingston, the veteran Knickerbocker and legal scholar: Ezra Cornell, Charles Butler, Daniel Huntington, William Orton, with his dark, handsome tace, marched into the church at the corner of Madison avenue and East Twenty-fourth street. There were some few members of the Legislature as a committee to do honor to the aged inventor, and the Board of New York Common Councilmen, without gloves, and who had not ridden up town in carriages, as is usual with them. The directors of the New York, Newfoundland and London Tele-graph Company were also present in a body, with pany. Some faw members of the National Academy of Design-tor Morse had been a painter in his early youth; the Evangelical Alliance, the Chamber of Commerce, the members of the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, the Board of the Stock Exchange of New York, the Mayor and delegates from Poughkeepsie, were all present in the church, and marched in a body up the main aisle and took seats after the coffin was brought in, in the pews to the left and right of the

It was, indeed, a tribute of respect shown to a

leading to the desk and sat down. The coffin of handsome rosewood was brought in and placed at the end of the aisle; it was covered with japonicas, crosses of fidwers, camelias and wreaths of stephanotis. The organ pealed forth a mournful refrain as the corpse was brought up the aisle, the anthem, I Heard a Voice from Heaven," was sung by the choir, and the 118th Presbyterian hymn, "Asleep in Jesus, Blessed Sleep," was also given. The Rev. Dr. Adams delivered a eulogy on the deceased as fol-

now poor and pairty the words of man in the presence of the great mystery of dearn! flow weights, now sublime those words of God with which we are bidden on such occasions to comfort one another! "Being born again," not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, oy the word of God, whose truth abideth forever. "For all flesh is as grass, all the giory of man at the flowers of grass. The grass witherech and the flower thereof faileth away; britten word of the Lord enduffeth forever." This is the word which by the Gospel is preached into men. I wo aspects are here presented of man. According to one, frait, failing as the most of the other one frait is the word which by the Gospel is preached into a special properties, and the good Hescan bever be lost to the world, and the good Hescan bever be lost to the world. The good will be the control of God. The truth and the good Hescan bever be lost to the world. The good will be the control of God. The world of the good hescan bever be lost to the world. The good will be the control of the world of the world. The good thoughts and projects which live a thousand years after he has passed from the world. Two days ago a funeral procession filed through the streets with munified dram and flags draped with black and every sign of public woe, bearing the remains of one whom we ali loved. As the pageant went by you said to yourselves, such is the end—life all over—and like a vaoor vanished away. Not so, The fidelity and loyalty of the brave soldier are not lost, and cannet pass away, but have entered as permanent properties into the file and history of the country. Pre-emmently true is time of the distinguished man whose death has brought as to getter at this hour. If it for true, according to the Scripture, that no man dieth to himsel, emphatically true is it that the death of such a man as no is like the fall of an oak in a grove, creating a wide chasm, and bearing man will be remained by the chasm, and bearing man and the remained by the chasm, and bearing man and the remai

tions and reformations of successive generations, and became more and more evident; especially in that resuscitation of spiritual and refined Christianity which, after the long winter of indifference, passed like the breath of spring over all Christendom, when signs were everywhere visable of an intention on the part of providence to break down intention on the part of providence to break down intention and fusion of all peoples, to introduce an eraol national interdependence, fraternity and unity. The highest forms of herrosin are those with which good men devote themselves with patient and unintermitted toil and self-sacrifice to the accombishment of those objects which look only to the welfare of the race. Mitton, in his day, mourned the fact that the world was so intent on admiring its military destroyers, that it had no time to honor those, its benefactors, who were engaged, mappauded, in laying the foundations of human improvement. Selfoun does it occur that great inventors, sages of science, are permitted to see and enjoy the full results of their success. Generally it has been with them as with the old Hebrew prophets, of whom we read that "not unto themselves, but anto us, did they minister." But he lived to be crowned with more honors and insignia from the different governments and royalties of the world than were ever altotted to any private cutizen of the republic. A few days before his decease, in the privacy of his chamber, I spoke to him of the great goodness of God to him in his remarkable life. "Yes, so good?" was his quick response, "and the best part of all is yet to come." The greatness wanch consorted with the sages was associated with that simplicity which, as by affinity of taste, attracted intie children to has arms. In particular qualities he had many equals and superiors; but in that rare combination of excellence which, like the narmony of colors in a linished picture, made him what he was; he was unrivalled, so that for these many years he has seemed to mean and unis is the mage of h

The learned divine closed with a beautiful tribute which a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Wheeler, another hymn was sang and then the benediction was pronounced. The church was crowded to its fullest capacity, and at the close of the services the congregation passed slowly up the centre assis to take a last look at the great telegraphist. The lid of the comn was removed, and those of the congregation who knew nim best in life took a farewel look at the features of the deceased. Very little lessor Morse.

At the time the funeral services were being performed in Madison avenue the whole country was joining in the mournful ceremony, every town of any note receiving intelligence of the progress of the obsequies by the aid of the electric system, which the late scientist discovered and brought to perfec-tion. The remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery and placed in the receiving vault to await interment.

THE SIEGFRIED POISONING CASE.

Testimony Before Coroner Young-A Witness Swears That the Deceased Said He Had Been Poisoned by Heggi.

Coroner Young yesterday resumed the investigation into the cause of the death of Frederick Siegfried, in whose stomach, the evidence shows, were found over four grains of arsenic. The full details have already appeared in the HERALD, together with the details of the arrest of Frederick Heggi, who is now confined in the Tombs, under the sus picton of having administered the deadty The Coroner's office was crowded by Germans, their wives and baoles, and the examination lasted for four hours. The first witness called was Frederick Siegiried, son of the deceased, who contested the will of his deceased father, leaving the pulk of the property to the accused. The evidence is mainly a repetition of the statements already published. He, however, gave further testimony as follows:-

published. He, however, gave further testimony as follows:—
Father and I never had a quarrel about money; never wanted to borrow 1,9-95, from him; never had a quarrel with him; he drank a great dea; my lather, in April, before he died, advised me to find a house in Westchestep county, and he would sed out and live with me; we had no quarrel; tried to see him when he was sick; ne, left first avenue in July, 1868, and was away with the prisoner about two months before he died; when I heard that my lather died in Newark I inquired about it; I found he lived at 16 West street, Newark, with Mr. Ecchert; my father died after Heggi tool my friends he had died in Newark; six months after his death I went to Coroner Schirmer, who told me I would not find anything but the bones.

Coroner Schirmer, who was present, demed that he had made this statement, but had told him as the doctor had given a certificate he would have to have ane body exhamed at his owa expense.

Augustus Krahbiel, M. D., sworn—I was not acquainted with the occased; attended him two days before he died; It was in East Houston street; after I wrote a prescription he complained of his stomach, and lever; he had no diarrinea nor vomitine; I prescribed, for a slight irribation of the stomach, calisaya bark and diluted muritatic acid, only saw him twice; my recollection is very slight; gave no prescriptor containing arsenic; don't know who

brought in, in the pews to the left and right of the passage.

A mourner wearing his white scarf, the Rev. Dr. Wheeler, of Poughkeepsic, an old friend of the deceased, came out of the vestry with the Rev. Dr. arsenic in small doses it may not show symptoms for some time, out it would cause death from gastritis; I am entirely indebted to the press, my prescriptions and the certificate of death for the evidence I nave given here; he may have taken arsenic in small doses; in my opinion a man might have four grains of arsenic in him and death not result from it.

denied i nave given here, he may have taken arsenic in small doses; in my colinion a man might have iour grams of arsenic in him and death not result from it.

Mars, Siegrifed, wife of the first witness, testified that she saw her isther-in-law in Newark on Tuesday before the Saturday he died; he was then sick, but suting up; he said he had sent for us when he was sick in littlere street, New York, to come and take him away; he said he wanted to go away from Newark to our house; he had pains in his bowels, Mrs. Ecchert was attending him half an nour; after Heggl came in he said deceased had made his will and had taken care of me and the little gri; I was there two hours; saw Heggl give him a dark brown medicine in a spoon and some raspoerry syrup and wine after it; deceased told Hegg; he was going to New York; got into a carriage; Heggl walked near the carriage; and when we got three blocks Heggl; ordered me out of the carriage; Stegfried told me to stay by him, but Heggl put me out and got in himself, although the carriage would hold four; deceased did not like it because Heggl mad the keys of his trunk; I came to New York on the cars; walted at the ferry, but the carriage dhoft of one, and I went to Heggl's house in Houston street, where I found father-in-law; deceased then said it was too late, but he wanted to come to our nouse in the morning; the next morning Mrs. Heggl objected to his going, and he consented to wait another day, but he would go then, as he did not like it becre, and ye was med; his mouth and teeth were all black; he told me to tell his wife and years of the promise his wife and years of the promise his mid had held four; he would have the promise his wife and years of the promise his wife and years of the promise his wife were there; they ordered me of the death in the world was coming the result of the promise his wife and years of the death of the wanted to make his wiis, but it we soo late, as he could not attend to did not hear of the death him is a could not attend to his business. Mrs. Siegirled, wife of the first witness, testified

The inquest was adjourned until eleven o'clock

Marie Van Noort, a beautiful young girl, Marie Van Noort, a beautith young gir, fourteen years of age, ilving in North Main street, Paterson, was burled yesterday afternoon, her death naving been the result of excessive indulgence in "jumping the rope." With her companions she was trying to see how many times she could jump without stopping for breath. She succeeded in jumping 400 times; but it brought on internal pains which resulted in her death as stated.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Proceedings in the Case of Judge McCunn.

WHAT WAS DONE WITH THE \$200 FEE

THE JUDGE ON THE WARPATH.

The Judiciary Committee met yesterday, shortly ofter noon, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but did not get to work until one P. M. The day was devoted to the hearing of evidence in relation to different cases that had come up before Judge McCunn. The committee proceeded to examine some papers in relation to the nansom cab suit. This case was examined pretty fully on Thursday in relation to the appointment of different receivers.

Mr. James M. Gano was put on the stand and ex amined in relation to the case of Corey against Long. The witness testified in regard to the \$350 fee that had been paid in the suit; the receivers in the case had been appointed by Judge Barbour, of the Superior Court, and not by Judge McCunn; the sum of \$350 was the only fee paid out of the estate; witness also testified in relation to the

BOARDING HOUSE SUIT between Mrs. Elliott and Mrs. Buhler, in which no had officiated as receiver. He said be had received no fees in the case, and that the parties in question were tenants of Judge McCunn. He also stated that when the suit came up before Judge McCunn the latter was not aware that the parties interested were his tenants, but being informed of the fact he had the matter settled up immediately.

Mr. James H. Morgan was put on the stand and examined in relation to his bank account. It appears the Bar Association had discovered some check that had been paid to a Mr. Hooley; Mr. Hooley is a cotton spool agent, who was the defend ant in a suit brought by Coates & Co., of England in the Superior Court, to put an injunction on the use of their patent right in this country. The case was brought up at Special Term before Judge McCunn; but the latter having ascertained that James F. Morgan, his brother-in-law, had received a lee to act as counsel in the case for Hooley, he refused to hear the case and had it set back on the calendar to be heard before another Judge. Witness stated that at the request of

ness stated that at the request of Judge McCunn he returned the retaining fee of \$200 he had received from Hooley and declined to appear in the case; the suit was afterwards tried before Judge Moneil, of the Superior Court; witness stated that he returned the retaining fee to Hooley in the presence of Mr. McCarten.

The next witness in the case was the counsel in the suit of Corey against Long, who testified as to his having received a fee of \$350 on of the estate.

Mr. H. E. Talmadge was the next witness examined. He testified that he was counsel for the plaintiff in the suit of O'Manoney against August Belmoni; the suit was brought to recover a portion of the Fenian funds that were held by Mr. Belmont: the witness testified that the orders made in the suit by Judge McCunn, which were afterwards reversed at General Term, were all reversed by consent of counsel.

Judge McCunn, which were afterwards reversed at General Term, were all reversed by consect of counsel.

Several papers and documents were then produced in relation to the case of Brandon against Buck. It then came up in evidence that Hauratian had ocen appointed receiver by Judge McCunn, who had afterwards vacated his order and appointed Joseph Meeks, Deputy Clerk of the Superior Court, in his piace. It also appeared that neither of the receivers received any fees in the case.

Mr. John E. McGowan, who had officiated in the capacity of deputy sherriff under Sherriff o'Brien, testified that he was one of the deputy sherriffs who took part in the Mess with the United States Marshals for the possession of the Bininger estate, and gave a detailed account of the row, and also stated he had received no fees in the case. Some evidence was then produced in relation to the case of Maroury Hicks against T. W. Bishop, in which another judge had granted an order of arrest. Application was made to Judge HeCunn to vacate the order of arrest and he refused to do it, as he said the facts produced justified the order of arrest.

Before the committee adjourned in the atternoon Mr. Prince miorimed Judge McCunn that the only charge produced against him was in relation to the Clarke and Eminger suit, and that the evidence taken in other cases would be strack out it the Judge so wished it. Judge McCunn stated that he would rather the whole testimony was examined by the committee, and the Bar Association was at perfect liberty to examine into every case that ever came up before him.

In the evening business was rather stack, as there appeared to be no witnesses. Mr. Clarke, the plainful mithe suit of Clarke against liminger, was significant mither McCunnylls residence, but the ladge had

examined, and, after corroborating his previestimony, stated that he had sent a case of brato Judge McCunn's residence, but the Judge

returned it.

Mr. McKnight was also examined on behalf of the Bar Association in relation to the check for \$200 that had been paid to Mr. Morgan by Mr. Hooley, his pariner. The witness, nowever, rather astonished the prosecution by stating that he was not the cashier of the firm and did not know anything about such a check having passed from his partner's nand. He stated also that he knew Judge McCunn did not hear the case.

During the evening Judge McCunn happened to contradict the prosecuting attoracy (General Harrison) in relation to some evidence, and the latter stated that the Judge would not give him the he outside the committee room. They met, however, outside, and the Judge would not give him the he outside the committee room. They met, however, outside, and the Judge would not give him the lie outside the committee room. They met, however, outside, and the Judge would not give him the Judge.

Just before the session closed Judge McCunn applied to the Bar Association for the address of D. Macdonaid, whose name was signed to the charge against the Judge in the Clarke and Bininger sunt. They decimed to give it. The Judge stated that he was encuted to the address and business of his accuser.

The committee then adjourned until to-day at ten returned it.
Air. McKnight was also examined on behalf of the

The committee then adjourned until to-day at ten A. M., when they will resume the examination of the charges against Judge Cardozo. The cast against Judge McCunn will probably not be brough

AQUATICS.

The Settlement on the Harlem Rivers eason after season more and more clups and inpractice, in what are now considered first class boats. The North and East rivers will do well enough for gigs and barges and working boats, but sheil boats, even if they could be rowed without danger, are strained and racked by the turbulent action of the waters of these rougher streams. The Nassau Club have leased their nouse foot of Thirtyunder consideration for a floating house, in three sections, to be moored on the Harlem River, where

Frank Bacon and George Henry in his endeavors of spet the cloud that hung over the destiny of the clue last year.

A new organization, the Sappho Boat Club, are also about to locate on the Hariem. They have purchased a six-oared shell of the Narrows, and sticks' brought upon the river are supposed to be intended for a new house for the club.

The Nanthus Club, at the loot of 132d street, an organization yet in its merest infancy, bids fair to become one of importance on the Hariem. Last August they let 114th street and took possession of their present quarters, a floating structure built expressly for the club. This nouse is convenient and commodious, the dressing rooms and closets being so numerous and auple in size, the boys are excessively pleased with them. The boats belonging to the Nanthus at this time are but lew, but before the season fairly sets in their fleet will have materially increased.

It is ramored that the Athletic Club is about to put a crew to work, under the mentorship of Harry

put a crew to work, under the mentorship of Truax, and that they intend ordering a lou-shell.

Triax, and that they intend ordering a lour-oared satell.

The Gramercy Chip have a new four-oared boat.

The New York College Chip are still under their old shetter, but will in all probability soon move up to the new settlement.

The Excelsior Chip, formerly located on the East River, will shortly be found the: e, having bought the boat house built by Kyle last fall.

This exhibit is sufficient to demonstrate, as before suggested in the Herald, that there are boat chusselenging on the Harlein to organize a navy similar to suggested in the Herath, that there are boost clubs; enough on the Harlem to organize a navy similar to the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association. At all events, the season on this river will be a lively one, and here it may not be inappropriate to suggest that all the members of all the clubs that intend to do much practising should appear in suitable costumes on the river.

A BURGLAR COMMITTED.

Benjamin Wilson, the particulars of whose burglad rious exploits appeared i. "RALD of yesterday, was arraigned before Judge Dowing, at the Tomos Police Court, yesterday morning, and was committed in delault of \$5.000 bars.